NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL.

Resume of the Principal Home and Foreign Events Recorded in the Issue of May 13.

Jack Lee, thirty years old, was killed by a The European situation is still considered very grave, and a peaceful solution is not ex-

The winners in the National Base-ball League, on Saturday, were Indianapolis, Chicago, De-

troit and Pittsburg. A Southern Pacific passenger train was wrecked near Gila Bend, and Mrs. Good, of England, was instantly killed.

H. L. Shoop & Co.'s machine-works, at New Castle, were destroyed by fire. The city appears to be suffering from the work of incendiaries. At Milwankee the case of Socialist Grottkan was finally decided, and the agitator will have to serve his sentence—one year in the House of Correction—for inciting riot.

At Lexington, Ky., policeman, Thomas Don-nellan, and William Pennington were shot by Jack Richardson. Donnellan is dead, and Richardson is ir jait. Pennington will resover. Dr. William Grosvenor, a millionaire property-owner of Providence, R. I., has been arrested

under the prohibitory inquor law for allowing a saloon to exist in one of his buildings. The penalty is fine and imprisonment. George H. Thomas Post, G. A. R., No. 5, of

Chicago, have taken measures to secure an official ruling from Commander Rea concerning the contributory membership of Gen. Joe Johnston, in E. D. Baker Post, of Philadelphia. At Peru, Saturday, John Keppardt and Albert Boyer were placed in jail for intoxication. Keppardt snored while asleep, which so incensed Boyer that he jumped upon him with his heavy boots, inflicting injuries which resulted in

On the Sonora railway, twelve miles from Nogales, A. T., six robbers attacked a passen-ger train, killing the fireman and conductor, and seriously injuring the express messenger and a passenger. The thieves were driven away by

the passengers. In the House, on Saturday, Judge W.D. Kelley told how and when James A. Garfield became a convert to protection. The event occured in 1876. during a visit to Louisians in company with the "visiting statesmen," in connection with the

election frauds of that year. In the M. E. General Conference the report of Bishop Taylor was read. Figures were given showing that the mission work in Africa was probable over the number of new bishops to be chosen. It is understood the committee will recommend that four be selected, while many of the delegates think that not less than seven should be chosen.

The Supreme Court has decided that Bernhamer's removal as the guardian of the Miller children was legal. Bernhamer is now in the penitentiary on account of the forged election tally-

The Democrats of the joint representative dis-trict of Marion. Shelby and Hancock counties nominated, on Saturday, Capt. James B. Curtis, of Indianapolis, as their candidate for joint Representative. Immediasely afterward, in the joint Democratic senatorial convention for the was chosen as the nominee for joint Senator. In the Democratic judicial convention for Hendricks and Mrrion counties, Thomas L. Sullivan and Major James L. Mitchell were nominated for circuit judge and prosecutor, respectively.

The African M. E. General Conference Saturday adopted resolutions pledging the church to stand by the union of that church with the B. A. M. E. Church. The bishops made a number of recommendations to the conference in regard to appropriations, \$3.000 for African missions, \$4,000 for West Indias work, \$600 to the Indian
Conference and \$809 for missionary work in the
Pacific States. They also recommended an
additional appropriation to liquidate the Metropolian Church debt, the purchase of a new
building in Philadelphia for the spublication department, the confirmation of the purchase in
Nashville. Tenn. Nashville, Tenn., of the property of the Sunday-school Union, the appoint-ment of a missionary for Africa in-stead of a bishop, the location of a branch book depository at the place where the Southern Resorder shall be located, the substitution of local boards for general boards for the departments and that the twenty-five-cents tax for Wilberforce University be sent direct to the

secretary of that institution.

About 1 o'clock Saturday morning Thomas Jordan, living at 32 Park avenue, was awakened by the hard breathing of his youngest child, a boy four years of age, who lay with his wife, Ida A. Jordan, in an adjoining room. Going into the room Mr. Jordan found his wife dead with a terrible gash across her throat, which she had cut with a razor she still held in her hand. Late Friday evening, it is said, for some ailment the child had, the mother gave him a dose of sconite. It is presumed that, realizing that the dose of poison was too large and that the child would die, she committed suicide. Another theory is that she was insane, as she had been in an asylum for treatment for mental disease. She recovered and upon her release became interested in the study of what is called Christian science. Absorbed in this study her mind again became deranged. The boy died shortly after the father discovered him. Mrs. Jordan's father, Colonel Gridley, was at one time well known in business here. He and others of her relatives were at one time or another insane.

[From Our Second Edition of Sunday.]

The German Emperor's Condition. Copyright 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 12.—The Emperor has again passed a good day. The baseless reports circulated this afternoon, that there had been a recurrence of the inflammation caused general excitement, till the results of inquiries at the palace were published. The official news concerning his condition is not entirely trustworthy, as the doctors join in the concealment of the worst phases of his malady, and in making the best of any chance for the better; but reliable information that has been indirectly obtained tends towards the hope that the Emperor's life will be prolonged beyond the recent expectations. A favorable symptom is his increasing strength. To-day his efforts to walk about the room were fairly successful. A week ago he could not move his limbs. Now, with slight assistance, he is able to take an occasional turn up and down the room. His fever in the morning is very slight, but increases toward night. His sleepfulness continues, though frequently bro-ken, but he enjoys intervals of repose deep and refreshing. His breathing is now seldom labored. The Empress visits his bedside every morning, awaits his waking and remains until the doctors assemble for consultation, when she withdraws to meet her daughters to go out riding. The regular medical council now consists of Doctors Mackeuzie, Wegner, Krauz, Hovell and Leiden. On Tuesday of each week Doctor Senator, and on Fridays Doctor Bardeleben, both adherents of the treatment practiced by Dr. Mackenzie, attend special conultations. Since Tuesday the weather has been bitter cold, and the greatest precaution is taken in airing the rooms to prevent the slightest draught or change of temperature. The Emperor is receiving fewer officials than formerly. while the Empress endeavors to limit business by curtailing the number of receptions and seeks to allegiate the tedium by the perusal of light literature. The Emperor feels gratified in receiving choice bouquets and wreaths daily from all parts of Germany, England and Itsly. He slso receives many letters, many of which he insists shall be read to him. The doctors are hopeful that they will be able to remove their patient to Friedrichsron Palace, at Potsdam, early in June, when Dr. Mackenzie will take a week's holiday. The Dowager Empress Augusta, accompanied by the Grand Duchess of Baden, will at the same time go to Babelsberg so as to remain near the Emperor.

The royal family's dread of a relapse does not lessen. The result of to-day's examination of the Emperor's throat discourages every hope of a more than momentary recovery. Dr. Mac-kensie reports that the local malady is making gradual progress. The esophagus is still unaffected. The difficulty in swallowing is alight, but the check placed upon the extension of the disease has been only partially successful. Evwasted appearance. Before the last relapse be sid not look like a sufferer from a mortal atlment. Now he is worn and palitd, and the marks of his long illness are on his face and

The Empress, after hearing Dr. Mackenzie's report of the examination, paid her promised visit to the new market, which is to be opened in the autumn. Mayor Forckenbeck received the Empress and the princesses, who accompanied her, and they were given a hearty reception by the thousands assembled within the building. Although only the chief of police and one officer were present, perfect order was maintained, and the imperial family made a ing her husband and three small children, who of the market women presented them with nosegays, while others strewed flowers slong the paths between the stalls. The Empress told Mayor Forckenbeck that no incident of her soourn in Berlin since her return had been so

Flood Devastation in Germany.

Bertan, May 12—A system of relief calcu-lated to mitigate individual suffering in the in-undated districts has been organized. Reports from along the Vistula indicate widespread ruin, which it will take a long time to remedy. The

low-lying districts are still submerged, and engineering measures will be necessary to drain them when the waters have subsided. Enormous stretches of what was formerly fertile land have been swept clear of soil, and are at present process to carry off the water is being actively carried on, but effects little to restore the former farming condition. For the current year the agricultural outlook is hopeless.

The European Situation. [Copyright, 1888, by the New York Associated Press.] BERLIN, May 12.—Prince Bismarck's solici-tude to prevent the public mind being lulled into a deceptive calm regarding the chances for war was shown in the promptitude with which were made the denials of the peace prediction placed in his mouth in connection with the Schurz interview. Mr. Schurz did not communicate to any person the subject of his conversation with the Chancellor. He is, therefore, not responsi-ble for what an official note in the North German Gazette termed an absolute invention. The truth is, official circles, from Prince Bismarck outward, continue to take the gravest view of the international situation. The Chancellor's atest efforts have been directed toward bringing England into closer relations with the triple alliance. During the visit of the Duke of Rutland to Berlin, the Chancellor so impressed him with the imminence of a great European conflict that he was led to report to the English Cabinet in terms that scared Lord Salisbury into the renewal of negotiations with the Chancellor and Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Prime Minister, looking to a conference of the powers to settle the Bulgarian question and to revise the Berlin treaty. The Duke's report also had the effect of hastening the English government's plans for national defense, which seem here most meagre and in sufficient. Count Von Schouvaloff, the Russian embassador, was present at the final interview be-tween the Duke of Rutland and Prince Bismarck. Since the Duke returned to London, Lord Salisbury is reported to be approaching Russia, with the approval of Prince Bismarck, inviting a conference and offering to concede the deposition of Prince Ferdinand as a preliminary measure to a coalition with England and a triple alliance.

The soliciting of the co-operation of Russia would appear to lead to a solution of the Eastern question, but no effective settlement is really hoped from conference or diplomacy. It is not expected in official circles that the Czar will listen to the proposals for a conference.
The Russian press is more than ever inspired with the Pan-Slavist furor. It proclaims that the coming war will make Russia master of the Bosphorous. Russia's only terms on which she will cease her armaments are described as the withdrawal of Austria from Bosnia and the recognition of Russian supremacy in the Balkan peninsula. The Kreuz Zeitung sums up the position as a short spell of apparent peace. The nations, it says, are slumbering on a crater which will crupt in a day and surprise even those evil influences which are trying to foment war. If the central powers find the Czar unyielding, they will not wait for him to mass a million men on the frontler before giving battle? Advices from St. Petersburg state that the new Pan-Slavist reorganization is embracing most of the military and civic officials. Gen. Ignatieff, who openly advocates a French alliance, has in interviews expressed confidence that Russia, singly, can beat back Germany and Austria, and united with France can extin-

The Pope and the Irish. NEW YORK, May 12.—The Catholic News has received the following cablegram from Rev. Francis Steffens, M. D., its correspondent in

guish the triple alliance. The military circle in

Berlin look forward to a summer or autumn

campaign. At the annual staff dinner, recently,

Count Von Waldersee, in toasting Count Von Moltke, alluded to the near events. He said he

was confident that Count Von Moltke would

guide the operations so as to secure to the army

"The recent rescript of the Holy Father on the church question is an indication of the papal policy to be pursued with respect to the agitation now being carried on in the Emerald Isle. Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, had many audiences with his Holiness on the subject. The Pope affirms that, as far as it is in his power, he will protect the interests of the Irish people, but that he will condemn everything in the land war of a revolutionary nature. The Holy Father has gone further, and has informed the English government that he expects them to do something for the Irish tenant farmers. This was insisted on by the Papal Secretary of State in his conference with the Duke of Norfolk. A further explanation of this decree is that it was inspired by the requests of a few Irish bishops, who brought the matter to the Vatican's attention for official action. It is known that Parnell was opposed to the plan of campaign and hos never taken part in it. It is believed in Rome that the interests of Ireland can be best served by means that will not ancan be best served by means that will not antagonize public sentiment and bring the Irish cause into disfavor."

Murder at Lexington, Ky. LEXINGTON, Ky., May 12 .- A week of exciting circumstances, such as robberies, burglaries and pocket-picking, was ended this afternoon by the shooting of policeman Thomas Donnellan and William Pennington, by Jack Richardson, of this county. Richardson has the name of being a "bad man." He was at the race-track, and a young man with him, named Charlie Haggin, had some trouble with one of the Bradleys, a turfman. It is said that Bradley claims his wife was cursed by one of the two men. Bradley requested Officer Pennington to arrest the men, which he did. He brought them to town, taking them before 'Squire Jewell.

While Haggin was giving bond. Richardson escaped. Pennington, accompanied by officer Donnellan, pursued, finding Richardson in Wilson's livery stable. Richardson resisted and shot both officers. One bullet struck a package of letters in Pennington's right coat pocket, going through and glancing out; another struck a button on the top of his pants, bruising his abdomen. Donnellan was shot in the right shoulder, the ball passing downward and in ward, resulting in death. Wilson was arrested as particeps criminis, charged with allowing Richardson to have a horse to escape. Deputy Sheriffs Gross and Wilkerson pursued the fugitive and captured him, and he is now in jail.

The Foes of Social Order.

CHICAGO, May 12,-"Down with the ballot box; long live the social revolution;" these were the concluding words of a letter from John Most read at Unlich Hall to-night. An entertainment was given by a number of so-called "workingmen's educational societies," for the benefit of Most, to sid him in prosecuting his appeal from the decision which recently sentenced him to a year's imprisonment. There were about four hundred present. There were also red flags of diminutive size, red badges, and red draping, and the stage was decorated with the pictures of the of the executed Anarchists. There was plenty of beer, too -co-operative beer; no pool beer-and it formed the principal source of revenue. Speeches were made by Henry Charles, the man for whom Most secured aposition on the Arbeiter Zeitung, and Dyer D. Lum. of the Alarm, which recently gave up the ghost. Henry Charles spoke in German, eulogizing Most as the best hated man of two continents, the one leading champion of the white slaves of America. Mrs. Parsons was present selling the German edition of Parsons's book on "Anarchism." Lum's speech was tame and Most's letter equally so, the quotation given excepted.

Murderous Train Robbers. NOGALES, A. T., May 12-Six robbers attacked a train twelve miles from here last night, killed fireman Forbes, fatally wounded conductor Atkinson, seriously injured a passenger named French, and dangerously injured express messenger Hay. The place of operations was a lonely spot on the Sonora ratiway. The band of thieves drove to the place with a team which they kept near by. As the train slackened speed the six men jumped aboard, two on the engine, two on the express car and two on the rear platform. The engineer was knocked down, and the fireman slain at once for attempting to interfere. The murderers then forced the conductor to go to the express car with them and refusal to open the safe door ended in a fusillade of bullets, the conductor falling to the floor almost dead and the messenger being shot in the head and back. A number of passengers came to the rescue and the robbers were finally driven off the train. Only \$139 in Mexican money was secured. Ex-sheriff Paul, who overhauled and shot the Heins Pass robbers, has gone in pursuit, and detective Thacker will fol-

low from San Francisco.

Fatal Railway Accident. YUMA, A. T., May 12-A Southern Pacific west-bound passenger train was badly wrecked near Gila Bend early this morning by jumping the track while passing over a new treatle. An emigrant car and the smoking car, day coaches and one sleeper fell from the treatle to the ground, a distant of four or five feet, turning completely over. Mrs. Good, of England, an K wird net. I wo othe had legs broken and a number of others received slight injuries. The emigrant car was completely wrecked.

A Backset for Boss Brewess. CINCINNATI, May 12 -The brewers' lockous. caused by the boss brewers combining to break up the Brewers' Union, has received a severe

by electing C. Burkhausere president; A. J. Reiner, vice-president, and Alex. Darusmont, secretary and treasurer, All the non-union em-ployes were discharged and union men were substituted. It is now said that the boss brewers' pool will give up its organization, since its integrity is broken. The new officers of the Banner brewery will retail their own beer, and say they can sell 400,000 kegs a year.

Col. Denby's Canvass. EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 12.—The Democrats engineering the canvass of Col. Charles Denby for second place on the national ticket are pushing it with determined vigor and sending out a mass of literature to all delegates and prominent party men in every part of the Union. The number of prominent men in this State, who have espoused his cause, despite Governor Gray's indorsement, has astonished the partisans of the latter, and some of the Democratic press to-day claim that it is worked up by the friends of Senator McDonald, who is known to be inimical to Gray. On the other hand, the friends of Denby claim to have prac-tically secured the delegations of Arkansas and Louisiana, with great encouragement from several other Southern States to stimulate their efforts. They maintain that Gray's past record will utterly prevent his indorsement by the national convention.

Street-Car Run Into by a Locomotive. CHICAGO, May 12 -- A Wentworth-avenue street-car was run into by a Rock Island switch engine at Fourteenth street last night, and several persons seriously injured. The conductor claims that the crossing watchman signaled him that the track was clear and to come ahead, and he signaled the driver. Just as the horses crossed the track, the switch engine, which was backing up at a rapid rate of speed, struck the front end of the car. The car was thrown from the track, the front platform torn away, and the car badly smashed. The driver's injuries are likely to prove fatal. Mrs. Annie Smith, William Bulger and F. F. Russell, passengers, were seriously bruised and injured internally. The other passengers escaped with a severe shaking up. The switch engineer says he received the customary signal at the crossing and blames the street-car conductor. An investigation will be made

The Six-Days' Walk. New York, May 12 -After Littlewood's trainer announced, at 6:30, that his man would be unable to break the record because of a split toe there was very little interest in the struggle.

The sorry-looking pedestrians had nothing to contend for, and merely continued a show of walking for the benefit of the "gate." Littlewood came out occasionally and made a lap or two, but was evidently suffering intensely. At 10 o'clock the race was declared closed. The scores of those who made 525 miles or more, and who are entitled to a share of the receipts are: Littlewood, 611; Guerrero, 589; Herty, 573; Noremac, 533; Golden, 529. The receipts for the week were about \$18,000, of which Littlewood will receive about \$4,500 and Guerrero \$1,800.

Deserted by Their Manager.

PITTSBURG, May 12.—W. A. Covert, the manager of the "Checkered Life" company, which has been playing at the Academy in this city, fied the town last evening. The company had been ticketed by the Baltimore & Ohio road from Philadelphia to Cleveland, via Pittsburg. Last evening Covert took the tickets from this city to Cleveland and left them as security with Passenger Agent E. D. Smith to cover the price of a ticket to New York. The sudden departmembers of the company, but they succeeded in getting away to Cleveland to-night.

Distinguished Cincinnatians Arrested. CINCINNATI, May 12.—This afternoon R. A. McDonald was arrested on a warrant of Wm. Hooper, a director of the the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, in which McDonald is accused of perjury in his testimony in one of the late cases of that railroad. McDonald retalisted by causing the arrest of Wm. Hooper on the same charge. Mr. Hooper is a bank president and a man of wealth and high moral standing.

Dillon Again Convicted. DUBLIN, May 12 -The trial of Mr. John Dillon on the second charge, offending under the crimes act, was concluded to-day, and he was convicted. He was again sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labor, as he was on account of the first charge. The sentences, however, will run concurrently.

Enforcing the Liquor Law. PROVIDENCE, R. L., May 12 -Dr. William Grosvenor, a millionaire property-owner, was arrested under the prohibitory law to-day for allowing a liquor saloon to exist in one of his buildings. The penalty is fine and imprison-

Settled through Bismarck's Aid. London, May 12.—The St. James Gazette says that the settlement of the dispute between the United States and Morocco was due to Prince Bismarck's sending a private commission to the Sultan, a franch man langer

OUR MINISTER AT MADRID. Dr. Curry Captivates All the Spanish People -He Makes a Charming Host.

Philadelphia Times. Madrid society was curious to meet Mr. and Mrs. Curry, as they had been preceded by the singular report that the new representative of the United States was a Protestant clergyman, a rare avis to send to the most Catholic court in

As Mr. Curry is wealthy, and his wife also, they have won the hearts of the Spaniards by a series of splendid dinner parties, concerts and afternoon 5 o'clock teas and dances that have been attended by the elite of the aristocracy and political world. Though neither Mrs. Curry nor her spouse yet speak Castilian fluently and Franch only imperfectly they get along exand French only imperfectly they get along exceedingly well with the Spaniards, and when the conversation flags they skillfully take their younger guests to the drawing room, where dancing is always going on, and they lead the elder visitors to the splendid dining-room, where you see the belles of the capital and grave statesmen wage war on sandwiches, ba-bas, pates, iced punch and other dainties. The salons of the United States legation are

now fitted up with taste and luxury. The curiosities and art objects brought back by Mr. and Mrs. Curry from the excursions to Tan-gier, Andalusia and Italy are hung upon the walls or coquettishly cast about in corners and on tables with rare good taste by the hostiards for the elegance and richness of her

These social duties do not prevent Minister Curry from carrying on some very successful diplomatic negotiations with the Spanish government, and has made quite a friend of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor Moret. Even Spanish litterati and savants declare that, with the exception of James Russell Lowell, they have never met in an American minister so well-informed, so gentlemanly and so scholarly a man as in him, whom they expected to find only a dry, staid Bantist clargemen. a dry, staid Baptist clergyman.

United Over Their Child's Grave.

St, Louis Globe-Democrat. Last week in one of the cometries here there was enacted a scene that was about as curious and dramatic as one could possibly wish to witness. About fifteen years ago a father and mother separated over a quarrel about some trivial matter. The mother left with her child, then a girl of about ten years, for the West, where she resided with relatives, who sent her child to school in a little town not far from St.

About five years ago the mother's heart was almost broken by the news that her daughter had eloped from school with a young man who had formerly resided in this city. The mother came to this city in the hopes of finding her child, and remained here with relatives. About three weeks ago a letter was forwarded to her from the home in the West, and she found it was from her daughter's husband, asking her to come to St. Louis immediately if she wished to see her daughter alive. She at once repaired to the home of her denghter in South St. Louis and remained by her bedside constantly until

the daughter died last week. At the newly-made grave in the cemetery knelt three persons. Two had apparently passed the fiftieth milestone of life, while the other, a young man of about twenty-eight years, was praying in a low tone. The two elders, a man and woman, responded with sobbing "amens" at intervals, and the eight was touching. The young man, the husband of the dead, allowed his voice to die away almost to a whiser as he uttered the concluding words of the prayer: "May her bright soul rest in eternal peace." The two elders looked up and into each other's eyes. They gazed on each other for a few moments without speaking a word. "Arthur," said the woman hesitatingly, as she made an impulsive movement toward the man. The "Annie" he spoke was smothered in the woman's tresses. Husband and wife, father and mother, were united over the grave of their

child after years of separation.

Great Little Men. Some of the greatest men that ever lived were of small stature and insignificant appearance.
The reader will readily recall many instances.
Very small are Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative
Pellete, but they are far more effective than the
huge, old-fashioned pulls which are so difficult to swallow and so harsh in their action. The "Pellete" are gentle and never cause constipation.
For liver, stomach and bowel derangements they IN AN OPEN ROW BOAT.

A Wonderful Journey Across the Atlantic That Is Soon to Be Undertaken. William A. Andrews, of Cambridgeport, Mass. will start from Boston, on June 18, for England in the smallest boat that has ever yet crossed the Atlantic. The experience will not be new to Mr. Andrews. In 1878 he, in company with his brother, Asa W. Andrews, achieved worldwide fame by sailing in forty-five days, from City Point, Boston, to the Lizard, England, in the tiny Nautilus, a dory of only fifteen feet keel

The trip across the Atlantic has been made by four small American boats, the Centennial, the Nautilus, the New Bedford and the Little Western, all of which were of such dimensions that the trip was in each case a most dangerous one. The craft in which Mr. Andrews will go over is smaller than any of them. The Little Western was the largest, being 23 feet in length, and having a ship rig; then came the Centennial, 20 feet over all, 16 feet keel, and 24 feet deep; the New Bedford, 19 feet 5 inches over all, 13 feet keel, and 4 feet, 4 inches deep, and then the Nautilus, 19 feet over all and 15 feet keel. Mr. Andrews's boat, which is now building at Boston, has the following dimensions: Length of boat, 14 feet 9 inches, width, 5 feet; depth, 2

The cargo which Mr. Andrews will carry includes a varied assortment of articles. The list is as follows: One hundred bottles of Apollonaris water, which will serve a double purpose, being used as ballast; fifteen cans of Boston baked beans, ten cans of vegetables, four cans of corned beef, a can of condensed milk, one dozen lemons, one fog-horn, a ham, a cake, a loaf of bread, matches, knife, fork and spoons, plates, alcohol lamp, three lanterns, a jug of molasses, a jug of vinegar, two boxes of sardines, ten pounds of tobacco, five clay pipes, a hammer, a hatchet, a saw, screws, nails, tacks, a life-belt, rubber boots, towels, a blanket, a pillow and a

The dangers which we will encounter outside

of storms, include whales, icebergs, wreckage and swordfish. The first of these, the whales, he considers the worst, and when in the Nautilus, they were a constant source of anxiety to him. Being of a companionable nature, they would follow him sometimes for entire days and nights, puffing and blowing, and not infrequently diving under the boat. When doing this they were so near that Mr. Andrews could touch them upon the back with his hands. It took but very little to alarm them, and when they were startled, they would bring their enormous flukes down upon the water with a force sufficient, had it struck the Nautilus, to smash it into the smallest kind of kindling-wood. At other times, while running at night, a sleeping whale would be run into, and then for a short period there would be the liveliest kind of a time. This trip Mr. Andrews will take along a dozen or so water-proof torpedoes, which explode on the surface with a report equal to that of a six-pounder. These, he thinks, will cause the big

fish to keep away from him.

Icebergs can be detected by the lowless of the temperature in their neighborhood, but drifting wreckage, if encountered at night, would do serious damage to, if not sink the boat. Mr. Andrews will not be able to carry a lamp after dark, as its gleam would be sufficient to attract every fish for miles around, thus bringing him into proximity with some very unpleasant cus-

The only danger to be anticipated from sword fish is that while in a playful mood one of them might take it into his head to lance the boat, in the event of which her journey would come to a sudden end.

Mr. Andrews is a native of Beverly, Mass., and is now forty-two years old. He is a pianomaker by trade. He is also an old soldier, having served four years and three months during the civil war with distinction as a color-bearer, and being wounded three times. If he arrives in England safely he will return immediately with his boat. Mr. Andrews will go entirely

JUDGE DRUM'S CALLER.

His Hopor Had to Hold Him Up with a Shotgun Until Somebody Came. Missouri Republican,

The Hon, Thomas J. Drum, of Butte, Mon-tana, is at present visiting St. Louis. Tom Drum is one of the best-known men in the West. He is a lawyer of distinguished ability, and has followed mining excitements in the West for the past twenty years or more. Judge Drum has lived in California, Arizona, Nevada. and Montans, and has been a conspicuous figure at the bar in each place. During the days of Tombstone's prosperity he was a United States commissioner in Arizona, residing in Tombstone, and when President Arthur issued his famous proclamation ordering the outlaw cowboys to disband. Judge Drum took an act-

ive part in its enforcement. A brace of cowboys were at one time ar-A brace of cowboys were at one time arraigned before him for holding up a United States mail coach between Benson and Tombstone. The judge held them both for trial without bail, and sent them to the Tucson jail for safe keeping. This made the cowboys very indignant, and threats were made that Judge Drum's earthly career would be wound up. A few days after he ordered the prisoners taken to Tucson. Red Thornton a notorious desperato Tueson, Red Thornton, a notorious despera-do, quietly entered Judge Drum's office. The Judge was sitting alone behind a desk. He recognized Thornton as he entered, but pretended to keep on writing without taking any notice of him. In the meantime, however, he managed to get his hand on a double-barreled shotgun. with the barrels abbreviated to about fourteen inches in length, that rested against his desk, within easy reach. He lifted it up, and concealing it behind a pile of books, with his hand still grasping it, asked Thornton what he wanted, as that gentleman appeared in front of

the desk. "Be you Jedge Drum?" asked the desperado.
"I be," responded the Judge. the b'yes to jail," remarked the desperado.

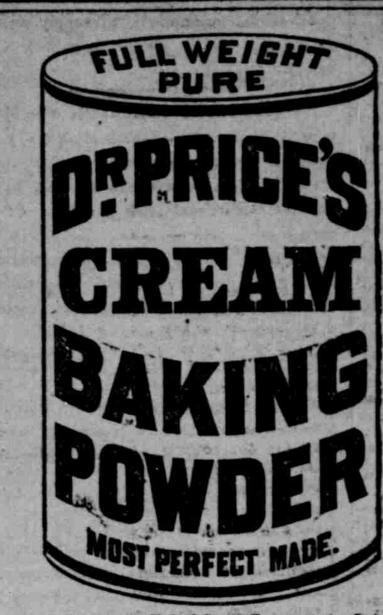
"How are you going to do it?" "Jedge, you're a purty good lookin' duck, an I hate to do it, but I've got ter blow the top of your d-head off," semarked the gentlemen

"That would'nt be much fun for me, especially as they struck a big ore body in the Cromwell this morning," said the Judge. "Jedge, you're too d- funny," said the des-perado, and he made a motion for his gun. As he did so the Judge presented his shot-gun, stood up, and held the muzzle within two feet of the desperado. This was something that had not been calculated on, and the intrnder's disappointment was apparent.

"Throw up your hands!" called out the Judge. Thornton obeyed promptly. "Now remain in that position until somebody comes along to take off your pistols," said the Judge. Thornton did as he was told. In a few minutes footsteps were heard in the hall, and the Judge called the passer-by to enter. It happened to be a lawyer who had an office in the same building. Judge Drum told the lawyer to relieve the desperado of his pistols, warning the latter that if he made a move he would get a double charge of buckshot. The desperado's pistols were taken from him, and then, in front of Judge Drum's gun, he was marched to the sheriff's office and turned over to the custody of that officer. It happened that the sheriff had a warrant for Thornton's arrest for stage robbing and he was sent to the Tucson jail to keep his friends company. Judge Drum had several exciting experiences in Arizona. His duty as a United States commissioner in a mail-robbing ecuatry gave him plenty of employment and brought him into official intercourse with some of the toughest men in the region. In 1855, when the "bottom fell out of Tombstone, Judge Drum moved to Butte, M. T., and is now one of the leading lawyers of that Territory.

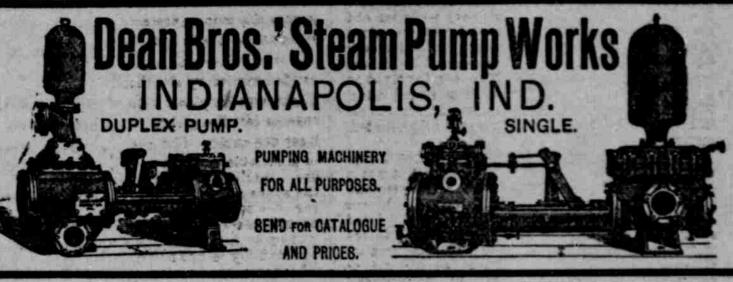
Pure Breeds and Grades for the Dairy. Philadelphia Record.

Dairying is now divided into two classes, that of dairying for milk and that for butter, the latter being true dairying. Since the creamery system has been adopted the dairies have not been able to compete with the wholesale method except by throwing on the market butter of superior quality. Dairying for milk requires cows that give large quantities of milk, while butter production demands cows that give milk rich in cream. The butter-makers are far in advance of those who make a specialty of selling milk, and have already been educated by experience to rely only on butter-producing cows. The shippers of milk, as a rule, do not breed and raise their dairy stock, and although it is not inferred that they do not succeed, yet from the amount of capital, land and labor invested annually the results are not as satisfactory as would be the case if the milk dairymen should give more attention to the quality of their stock The average yield of the milch cows is so small compared with what it should be as to make it surprising that dairymen succeed at ail; but their success is not from the milk sold, but from the manure made and increased fertility of the farms. This annual increase of value may not be apparent, but it is demonstrated in a few years, as the cows do not only produce milk to be sold, but ribute to the growth of crops. The curse of the dairymen is their failure to recognize the the dairymen is their failure to recognize the fact that they must raise their cows and breed for the kind best suited for yielding milk, instead of attending sales to purchase cows and selling off their calves. Many farmers will not believe that individual cows of the best milking strains have yielded over forty quarts of milk per day, yet it is true, as is well known with the Holsteins, and it is admitted that but few cows will produce so largely, but the fact that well-hard cows can be made to perform such service should stimulate the dairymen to discard all animals but pure breeds and grades. Dairymen





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would make large profits if each cow in the herd should yield twenty quarts of milk per day during ber milking period, as the average yield is not one-half that quantity in dairies, and yet the herd can be made to give twenty quarts per cow by careful breeding and judicious management. But if only fifteen quarts should be obtained it would amount to a large difference for a herd in a year compared with the quantity got from mengrel pows. Larger yields permit of the keeping of fewer cows to obtain the same results as from former yields, while the care and work are lessened. The milk business is laborious, calling for work from early in the morning until into the night, with no cessation on Sundays, and the only way to be amply rewarded is to grade up the herd by the use of pure-bred males. yield is not one-half that quantity in dairies, the use of pure-bred males.

THE RUSSIAN FRONTIER.

A Graphic Description of the Boundary Post

George Kennan contributes to the May Century an illustrated description of his trip across the Russian frontier, and the following extract shows what the author and the artist found when they reached the boundary. A picture of such a scene as the one described here forms the frontispiece of the number. "We sprang out of the tarrantas and saw, standing by the road-side, a square pillar ten or twelve feet in height, of stuccoed or plastered brick, bearing on one side the coat of arms of the European province of Perm, and on the other that of the Asiatic province of Tobolsk. It was the boundary post of Siberia. No other spot between St. Petersberg and the Pacific is more full of painful suggestions, and none has for the traveler a more melancholy interest than the little opening in the forest where stands the grief-consecrated pillar. Here hundreds of thousands of exiled human beings-men, women and children

princes, nobles and peasants—have bidden goodbye forever to friends, country and home. "No other boundary post in the world has witnessed so much human suffering, or been passed by such a multitude of heart-broken people. More than 170,000 exiles have traveled this road since 1878, and more than half a million since the beginning of the present century. As the boundary post is situated about half way between the last European and the first Si-berian etape, it has always been customary to allow exile parties to stop here for rest and for a last good-bye to home and country. The Russian peasant, even when a criminal, deeply attached to his native land; and heart-rending scenes have been witnessed party, overtaken perhaps by frost and snow in the early autumn, stopped here for a last farewell. Some gave way to unrestrained grief; some comforted the weeping; some knelt and pressed their faces to the loved soil of their native country, and collected a little earth to take with them into exile; and a few pressed their lips to the European side of the cold brick piller, as if kissing good-bye forever to all that

it symbolized. "At last the stern order 'Stroisa!' ['Form ranks!'] from the under officer of the convoy put an end to the rest and the leavetaking, and at the word 'March!' the graycoated troop of exiles and convicts crossed themselves hastily all together, and, with a confused jingling of chains and leg-fetters, moved slowly away past the boundary post into Siberia."

A Colored Man's Generous Will.

Philadelphia Ledger. The will of Edward Green, colored, a hardware and stove dealer, was admitted to probate yesterday. It contained the following bequests:
To Oak-street Baptist Church, at Forty-first and
Ludlow streets, \$500; Mount Pisgah Methodist
Church, West Philapelphia, \$500; St. Thomas
African Episcopal Church, Fifth and Adelphi
streets, \$500. The churches named are authorized to expend so much thereof as is necessary to pay for the admission of any old member to the Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons. To the Protestant Episcopal Hospital, \$500. The Home for Destitute and Colored Children at Marylandville, \$1,000. The Shelter for Colored Orphans on Forty-fourth street, \$1,000. All the residue of the estate, which amounts to upwards of \$60,000, exclusive of several personal bequests, is devised to the Home for Aged and Infirm Col-

tion from 1841 to 1851 was 1,240,000; from 1851 to 1861, 1,140,000; from 1861 to 1871, 769,000; from 1881 to 1886, 460,000. Evidently the decrease of the population is now owing not entirely to emigration, enormous as that is, Two influences are ever at work, one hurrying hu-manity steadily] westward, and the other weak-ening the vitality of the stationary. Circulation seems to be quite as essential to the health of humanity as it is to the sweetness of waters and the purity of the air. The flux of humanity westward has continued from the earliest historic eras. So, also, have ideas moved on parailels of latitude, and lived only as they have

INTELLIGENT ANTS.

The Devices Resorted to to Save Their Lives from the Terrors of the Flood. May St. Nicholas.

There are certain ants that show we intelligence, and the "driver anta" not only build boats, but launch them, too; only these boats are formed of their own bodies. They are called "drivers" because of their ferocity. Nothing can stand before the attacks of these little creatures. Large pythons have been killed by them in a single night, while chickens, lizards and other animals in western Africa flee from them in terror. To protect themselves from the heat they erect arches under which numerous armies of them pass in safety. Sometimes the arch is made of grass and earth gummed together by some secretion, and again it is formed by the bodies of the larger ants, which hold themselves together by their strong nippers, while the workers pass under them. At certain times of the year freshets overflow the country inhabited by the "drivers," and it is then that these ants go to sea. The rain comes suddenly, and the walls of their house are broken in by the flood; but, instead of coming to the surface in scattered bundreds and being swept off to destruction, out of the ruin rises a black ball that rides safely on the water and drifts away. At the first warning of danger the little creatures rush together and form a solid body of ants, the weak-er in the center. Often this ball is larger than a common base-ball; and in this way they float about until they lodge against some tree, upon the branches of which they are soon safe and

She Would Be au Editor.

Every passenger in the horse-car sat rapt in admiration while she discoursed. "Ya'as," she said, "I've been studying shorthand three months, and I'm going to get a place on a news-paper to do editorial work. I know somebody who writes shorthand, and she writes about al the weddings and theaters and balls and things. "How does she get in?" inquired the friend of the future Horatia Greeley. "Why, you see, as soon as you learn how to write shorthand you go and get a pay-ass, and when you want to go enough. Anybody will let you in when they see the pay-ass." It will be news to the reporter that anybody and everybody can buy their badges, or pay-asses, as she called them, and she will know more about "getting in" when she has had some experience with old sextons, and with those leaders of society who prefer to keep their entertainments private; but the horse-car passengers believed every word she said, and oh! how they glared!

When Thirteen Is Unlucky.

Texas Siftings. sitor (who expects to stay to dinner)-De you think, really, that it is a bad omen when there are thirteen at the table? Mrs. Yerger-Yes, if there's only victuals

Brevity Not a Safeguard.

A contemporary says that "Mr. Conkling's will was written in seven lines," and adds "no contest," as if that followed as a result. But there is no such thing as a contest-proof will, in seven lines or seven hundred.

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